



City of Rialto, California

Department of Public Works, Water Division

Consumer Confidence Report

2002

Este informe contiene informaci' on muy impotante sobre su Agua Potable.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entiendabien.

This brochure illustrates the quality of water provided by the City of Rialto to its residents. Included are details on where the City's water comes from, what the water contains and the sampling results required that must meet the State and Federal Water Standards. The City takes pride in providing our residents with safe and reliable water, along with a commitment to providing excellence in customer service.

Facts about the City of Rialto's Water Department

- ◆ Address – 335 West Rialto Avenue
- ◆ Number of Water Services – 11,284
- ◆ Number of Producing Wells – 12
- ◆ Number of Reservoirs – 5
- ◆ Miles of Water Mains – 167
- ◆ Total Reservoir Capacity – 28 Million Gallons
- ◆ Total Available Water Production – 38 Million Gallons Per Day
- ◆ Max Daily Production – 23,933,250 mg Minimum Daily – 6,354.250 mg
- ◆ Average Daily Production – 11.5 mg
- ◆ Total Yearly Water Usage 13,927 acre/ft (1 acre/ft=326,700 gal.)

In 2002, **73%** of the total production was pumped by wells out of ground water basins. The water is supplied by four (4) such basins. These wells pumped 9,776.13 acre/ ft. of water from these basins. 51% was pumped out of the Lytle Creek Basin, 25% out of the Rialto Basin, 7% out of the Bunkerhill Basin, and 1% out of the Chino Basin. San Bernardino Municipal Water District supplied the City with 19.2% of our total via the Baseline Feeder. The City also received 8.2% from surface water, which flows out of Lytle Creek and into the Oliver P. Roemer Treatment Plant. This treatment plant is owned and operated by the West Valley Water District.

GROUND WATER BASINS are deep natural underground storage compartments separated by earthquake, faults or other natural barriers. Basins are recharged as water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground. **SURFACE WATER** is water that flows from lakes and streams. **The Sources of Drinking Water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants can naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A Production Operator collecting a routine bacteriological sample of the system. These samples, along with others are taken on a weekly basis to ensure the water system is safe. Water wells are also sampled, but require monthly sampling. These along with many other samples are then taken to be tested. The results are shown in this report.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)** and the California Department of Health Services, prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the protection.

The City of Rialto supplies drinking water to its domestic residents and meets all water quality standards set by the **1999 Federal Safe Drinking Water Act** that was approved by the U.S. Congress, regulated by the **USEPA** and controlled by the **California Department of Health Services Offices of Drinking Water**. For more information contact the **Department of Health Services District Engineer** at (909) 383-4327.

There are two basic water quality standards. **Primary Standards** which is for elements that may be harmful to humans or affect their health, if consumed over a long period of time. **Secondary Standards** which are aesthetic standards regarding taste, color, odor, and the mineral content that may influence consumer acceptance of the drinking water. In addition, some unregulated chemicals are tested to develop background information for the future.

The City of Rialto's Water Division routinely samples for contaminants in drinking water in accordance with State and Federal Laws. In 2002 the Water Division tested for approximately 116 organic and inorganic chemicals, minerals, radioactivity, and aesthetic standards. Also tested were **Organic Chemicals**, mostly man made and are important as they provide many of the necessities of modern life and **Inorganic Chemicals** mostly occur in nature and consist primarily of dissolved metals and minerals. Water samples are taken from our distribution system throughout the service area. Wells are also sampled monthly, quarterly, and yearly. The following tables show the results of our sampling for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2002. Some results may be from previous years, as not all constituents are required to be tested every year. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline** 1-800-426-4791.

For information regarding the City of Rialto's constituents sampling, feel free to contact: **David Ullery at the Department of Public Works, Water Division, (909) 421-7243, or Dan Hensen at (909) 820-2469.**

Water Division staff ensuring that wells are in good working order before the summer heat begins. It looks like we are in for another long and hot summer and with residents help of using water conservation measures, we can make a difference. Every little bit helps!

For information on what you can do, please contact the City of Rialto's Public Works Department, Water Division at (909) 820-2608.



DEFINITIONS TO ASSIST WITH THE FOLLOWING TABLES

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| NA | Not available or non-determined. |
| ND | Non-detected or below detection limit, constituent is not present or detectable. |
| ppm or mg/L | Parts per million: Approximately one minute in two (2) years. |
| ppb or ug/L | Parts per billion: Approximately one minute in 2000 years. |
| ppt or nanograms/L | Parts per trillion: Approximately one minute in two (2) million years. |
| ppq or picograms/L | Parts per quadrillion: Approximately one minute in two (2) billion years. |
| pCi/L | Picocuries per liter: Measure of radioactivity in water. |
| MFL | Million fibers per liter: Measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 1.0 micrometer. |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity above five (5) NTU is just noticeable with the eye. |
| AL | Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHGs or (MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water. |
| MG / MGD | Million Gallons and Million Gallons per Day. |
| MCLG | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. |
| PHG | Public Health Goals: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. |
| PDWS | Primary Drinking Water Standards: MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements. |
| Range | The lowest and the highest level of constituent testing during the period. |

CONTAMINANT HEALTH RISK INFORMATION

The following is a Health Risk Informational Guide only

Arsenic: EPA is reviewing the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally-occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations in water.

Gross Alpha Activity: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. People who drink water containing alpha emitters in the excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Combined Radium: People who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Fluoride: People who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL of 4 Mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the State MCL of 2 Mg/L may get mottled teeth.

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE): Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes): People who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP): People who drink water-containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

Ethylene dibromide (EDB): People who drink water containing EDB in excess of the MCL over many years, may experience liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Perchlorate: Is an organic chemical that is used in solid rocket propellants, fireworks, and explosives. It also has a variety of industrial uses.

HEALTH RISKS: Perchlorate interferes with the ability of the thyroid gland to utilize iodine to produce thyroid hormones. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal development in prenatal and postnatal growth as well as normal body metabolism.

City of Rialto Water Quality and Employee Quality:

The Public Works Water Division is proud to inform residents that the City meets all the Clean Water Standards set forth by the State and Federal Governments for the year 2002. Part of meeting these requirements is to hold valid certifications in Water Treatment, Distribution and Cross Connection/Backflow Protection by our staff. These certifications have various grade levels, (1-5) in Water Distribution and (1-5) in Water Treatment. For Backflow Prevention and Testing, a license issued by the County of San Bernardino and the American Water Works Association (AWWA) is required. These certifications are obtained by taking college level courses in water science and engineering. Staff continues to upgrade certifications as a part of the Continuing Education Program. State and Federal Certifications allow the City to operate and maintain the public water system for the City. This is just one of the many committed efforts towards producing clean safe water to our residents. The Customer Service, Distribution, and Production Crews would also like to thank the many citizens who express their appreciation for the service provided to them.

WATER MONITORING RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 2002

(SOURCE OF SUPPLY: WELL WATER)

The compliance with MCL will be from the current year or, in cases where vulnerability is low

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCL in CCR units | PHG (MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|---|------------|--|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | N | 0 | 0 | Absent Or Present | Presence of Coliform Bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | 0 | <u>Naturally Present in the Environment</u> Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. |
| Fecal coliform and <i>E.Coli</i> | N | 0 | 0 | Absent Or Present | A routine Sample and Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and one is also Fecal coliform or E.Coli Positive | 0 | <u>Human and Animal Waste</u> Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. |
| Turbidity | N | .80 | 0-3.7 | NTU | 5 | N/A | <u>Fine suspended matter in the water</u> Turbidity has no health effects. |

VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCL in CCR units | PHG (MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|------------------|------------------|------------|--|
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | N | 0 | 0 | ug/L | 5 Ug/L | | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser) |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | N | 1.70 | 0-2.4 | ug/L | 5 Ug/L | | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Total Trihalomethanes TTHM | N | 0.66 | 0-4.8 | Mg/l | 0.080 mg/l | | By-product of drinking water chlorinating |

RADIOLOGICAL CHEMICALS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCL in CCR units | PHG (MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Gross Alpha 1 st Qtr | N | 2.95 | 1.66-4.92 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha 2 nd Qtr | N | 2.25 | 1.49-4.40 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha 3 rd Qtr | N | 2.22 | 1.16-3.37 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha 4 th Qtr | N | 2.73 | 1.99-6.11 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Radon was detected in 12 out of 12 well samples. There is no Federal Regulation for Radon levels in drinking water to date. Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting Radon may cause adverse health affects.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (SOC's) INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

The TTHM and HAA5 analysis are conducted on a quarterly within the Distribution System. TTHM and HAA5 are by-products of drinking water chlorination. The results are a running weight average for the year 2002. The table below shows the highest level detected the averages are as follows:

TTHM's = 6.19 ug/l

HAA5 = 2.75 ug/l

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------|------------------|------------------|------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes TTHM | N | 6.19 | 1.1-54 | Ug/L | 80 | | By-Product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids HAA5 | N | 2.75 | 6.1-14 | Ug/l | 60 | 0 | By-Product of drinking water chlorination. |

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measure | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|------|--|
| Perchlorate | N | 4.64 | 0-37 | ppb | N/A | N/A | Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks |
| Chromium VI | N | 0.54 | 0-4.1 | ppb | n/a | | Manufacturing of wood preservative formulations, automobiles, and appliances. Chrome plating, stainless steel manufacturing. |
| Boron | N | 0 | 0 | ppm | 1 | | Naturally occurring from industrial waste discharge. |
| Vanadium | N | 2.62 | 0-6.7 | ppm | .05 | | Naturally-occurring from steel manufacturing |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | N | 0.00002 | 0-0.00003 | ppm | .00005 | | Use of pesticides and some industrial manufacturing |

City Wells were also tested for components not shown with NON-DETECT results

Perchlorate: Is an organic chemical that is used in solid rocket propellants, fireworks, and explosives. It also has a variety of industrial uses. **HEALTH RISKS:** *Perchlorate* interferes with the ability of the thyroid gland to utilize iodine to produce thyroid hormones. Thyroid hormones are needed for development in prenatal and postnatal growth, and metabolic function in adults. Perchlorate is both a naturally occurring and man-made chemical that originates in the environment from the solid salts of ammonium, potassium, or sodium perchlorate. The perchlorate part of the salts is quite soluble in water. The resultant anion (ClO₄⁻) is very mobile in aqueous systems. It can persist for many decades under typical groundwater and surface water conditions, because of its resistance to react with other available constituents. Ammonium perchlorate is manufactured for use as the oxidizer component and primary ingredient in solid propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks.

Large-scale production began in the United States in the mid-1940's. Because of its shelf life, it must be periodically washed out of the country's missile and rocket inventory and replaced with a fresh supply. Thus, large volumes of the compound have been disposed of since the 1940's in Nevada, California, and Utah, and likely other states. Perchlorate salts are used on a large scale as a component of air bag inflators. Ammonium Perchlorate is used in the manufacture of matches and in analytical chemistry. Other uses of perchlorate salts include their use in nuclear reactors and electronic tubes as additives in lubricating oils, in tanning and finishing leather, as a fixer for fabrics and dyes, in electroplating, in aluminum refining, in rubber manufacture, and in the production of paints and enamels. Chemical fertilizer also has been reported to be a potential source of perchlorate contamination.

Perchlorate is of concern because of potential health effects at low concentrations; the possibility that perchlorate may be widespread in the environment; the expense of removing perchlorate from water and soil; and the effects that perchlorate may have on ecosystems. There is currently no Federal Primary Drinking Water Regulation for Perchlorate. It was placed on the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act's [Contaminant Candidate List](#) in 1998 and in 1999, EPA required drinking water monitoring for perchlorate under the [Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule \(UCMR\)](#). Under the UCMR, all large public water systems and a representative sample of small public water systems are required to monitor for perchlorate over the next two years to determine whether the public is exposed to perchlorate in drinking water nationwide.

Currently, the City of Rialto and the City Council have agreed to shut down wells that have any levels of the Perchlorate contaminant. This put 5 of the City's 14 well sites out of service. Shutting down these wells has effected the production and with summer around the corner, the demand will only increase. The City is currently looking into ways of generating funds to install well head protection at these sites. The cost of such treatment would run about \$1,000,000 per well site. The City would like to let our residents know that the ground wells that pump into the water system, do not contain any Perchlorate.

If you have any questions regarding the information in this report, please contact Peter Fox, Public Works Water Superintendent (909) 421-7244 or David Ullery, Water Operations Supervisor at (909) 820-2608. Send comments or questions to: www.ci.rialto.ca.us click on Public Works. Please include your name, address and telephone number.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCL's

These are guidelines that may not apply to any contaminate in drinking water that affects the aesthetic quality of water, such as the taste, odor, or appearance.

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------|------------------|------------------|------|--|
| Chromium (total Cr) | N | 2.9 | 2.6-3.2 | ppb | 50ug/l | 100 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment process. |
| Iron(Fe) | N | 65.71 | 0-460 | ppb | 300 | NS | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 8.29 | 0-17 | Mg/l | 45 | 45 | Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrite (as nitrogen) | N | 5.79 | 5-27 | Mg/l | 45 | 45 | Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

NITRATE: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six (6) months of age. High Nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High Nitrate levels may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider, or choose to use bottled water for mixing formula and juice for your baby. If you are pregnant, you should drink bottled water.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS CONTINUED

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measure- | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG (PHG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------|---------------|------------------|------------|--|
| Chloride | N | 2.50 | 2.50-8 | ppm | 500 | N/A | Natural mineral industrial effluent |
| Color | N | 0.71 | 0.71-5 | Color units | 15 | N/A | Presence of Iron or Manganese in water |
| Iron | N | 43.75 | 0-470 | ppb | 300 | N/A | Naturally occurring in earth's strata |
| Manganese | N | 0 | 0 | ppb | 50 | N/A | Naturally occurring and in chemical manufacturing |
| Odor | N | 0 | 0 | units | 3 units | N/A | Naturally occurring, leachates or man-made |
| PH | N | 4.39 | 4-7.9 | Units | 6.5-8.5 units | N/A | Comparison of "Alkalinity" & "Acidity" of water |
| Specific Conductance | N | 235.71 | 235-410 | Microhmhos | 1600 | NA | Measure of amount of minerals in water |
| Sulfate | N | 13.44 | 4-57 | ppm | 500 | N/A | Chemical manufacturing industrial waste |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | N | 143.57 | 143-260 | ppm | 1000 | | Inorganic salts small organic matter |
| Hydroxide | N | 0 | 0 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Calcium | N | 27.75 | 27-59 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Natural in limestone, marble, chal |
| Total HardnessCaCo3 | N | 96.34 | 96-180 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Total concentration of calcium and magnesium |
| Total Alkalinity | N | 103.07 | 103-210 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxide components in raw water |
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity | N | 103.07 | 13-210 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Bicarbonate components in water |
| Magnesium | N | 3.63 | 3-8 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Metallic chemical element in soil |
| Potassium | N | 2 | 1-3 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Nutritional element in soil for humans |
| Sodium | N | 8.00 | 8-20 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Alkaline element industrial and chemical manufacturing |
| Carbonate(CO3) | N | 0 | 0 | ppm | N/A | N/A | |
| Foaming Agents (MBAS) | N | 0 | 0 | ppm | .5 | N/A | Municipal and Industrial waste discharge |

City Wells were also tested for components not shown with NON-DETECT results

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

The Lead & Copper Rule became effective in **1993**. The City has performed four (4) rounds of sampling. The last round was performed in July **2000**. Another round is scheduled for July **2003**. All samples are taken from the first draw or morning water. The first two-(2) rounds were from 40 single-family residences with copper pipe with lead solder installed since **1982**. The **2000** round included only 32 single-family residences due to favorable results in earlier rounds. The **2000** results:

| Contaminant | 90 th Percentile | Unit Measure | MCL in CCR Units | PHG | MCLG | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----|------|--|
| Lead | 0.005 | ppb | AL15 | 0 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing system discharge industrial mfg., erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 0.02 | ppb | AL 1300 | 0 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household system, erosion of natural deposits |

CONTAMINANTS TESTED FROM PURCHASED WATER

Water purchased from San Bernardino Municipal Water District
Baseline Feeder (19.2% of total consumption) Levels reflect average of 9th Street Perris Wells

COLIFORM BACTERIA

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | MCL | | PHG (MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|--|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | N | 0 | 0 | 0 | Positive Negative | 0 | Naturally Present in the Environment |
| Fecal Coliform E. Coli | N | 0 | 0 | Routine sample and repeat is Total Coliform Positive, and one is also Fecal or E.Coli positive | | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Turbidity | N | 0.1 | 0 | 5 NTU | | NA | Fine suspended matter in water |

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measure- | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Fluoride | N | 1.05 | 0.49-1.60 | ppb | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | N | 5.7 | 4.7-6.7 | ppb | 45 | 45 | Run-off from fertilizer use |
| Arsenic | N | 5.95 | 5.5-6.4 | ppb | 50 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Aluminum | N | 31 | ND-62 | ppb | 1000 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measure | MCL in CCR Units | PHG (MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Tetrachloro-ethylene | N | 1.45 | 0.70-2.20 | (PCE) (ppb) | 5 | 5 | Discharge from factories |

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measure- | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|---------------|-----|------------|--------------------------------|
| Total Alpha (pci/l) | N | ND | ND | pCi /L | 15 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |

SODIUM AND HARDNESS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measure | MCL in CCR Units | Sampling Date |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Hardness | N | 200 | 180-220 | (as CaCO3) (ppb) | NA | 5/2001 |
| Sodium | N | 24.0 | 22-26 | (NA) (ppm) | NA | 5/2001 |

SECONDARY STANDARDS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measure | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------|--------------|------|---|
| Chloride | N | 13.3 | 9.6-17 | ppm | 500 | Natural mineral industrial effluent |
| Sulfate | N | 39 | 37-41 | Ppm | 500 | Manufacture and Industrial waste |
| Specific Conductance | N | 455 | 450-460 | ppb | 300 | Measure of amount of minerals in water |
| Total dissolved solids (TDS) | N | 270 | 260-280 | ppm | 1000 | Inorganic salts, small organic matter |
| PH | N | 7.55 | 7.5-7.6 | Units | 0 | Comparison of "Alkalinity" & "Acidity" of water |

ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measure | MCL | PHG MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|--------------|---------|---------|---|
| Perchlorate | N | ND | ND | ppb | N/A | N/A | Oxidant used in the manufacturing of solid rocket fuel and fireworks. |
| Color | N | ND | ND | Color Units | 15 | N/A | Presence of Iron or Manganese in water |
| Iron | N | ND | ND | ppb | 300 | N/A | Naturally occurring in earth's strata |
| Manganese | N | ND | ND | ppb | 50 | N/A | Naturally occurring and in chemical manufacturing |
| Odor | N | 1.0 | 1.0 | TON | 3 units | N/A | Naturally occurring, leaching or man-made |
| Zinc | N | ND | ND | ppb | 5000 | N/A | Natural deposit-use in manufacturing |
| Chromium, Hexavalent (Cr VI) | N | ND | ND | ppm | NS | N/A | Industrial metal processes |

CONTAMINANTS TESTED FROM SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Water received from West Valley Water District

From the Oliver P. Roemer Treatment Plant (8.2% of total consumption)

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------|------------------|---------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Effluent Turbidity | N | 0.133 | 0.36-133 | NTU | 0.5-1.0 | N/A | Soil runoff |

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------|------------------|------|------------|--|
| Aluminum | N | 190 | 190 | Ug/l | 1000 | N/A | Residue from surface water treatment process |

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (SOC'S)

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|-----|------------|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (THM) | N | 42.13 | 4.6-42.13 | Ug/l | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water Chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids(HAA5) | N | 9.13 | 2.77-9.13 | Ug/l | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water Chlorination |

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCL'S

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Units | Secondary MCL'S | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|---|
| <i>*Aluminum</i> | Y | 260 | 195 | Ug/L | 200 | Erosion of natural deposits: Residue from surface water treatment plant |
| Chloride | N | 40 | 40 | Mg/l | 500 | Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from surface water treatment process |
| Sulfate | N | 37 | 37 | Mg/l | 500 | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence |
| TDS | N | 260 | 260 | Mg/l | 1000 | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence |
| Specific Conductance | N | 440 | 440 | Micromohs | 1600 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |

*Aluminum was found to exceed the secondary MCL in treated water exiting Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility. This is an aesthetic standard that does not pose a risk to public health (see definition for secondary standards)

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant | Highest Level Detected | Range | Weight Average | Units | MCL |
|------------------|------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|-----|
| Sodium | 36 | 36 | N/A | Mg/l | NA |
| Total Hardness | 180 | 180 | N/A | Mg/l | NA |
| Calcium | 51 | 51 | N/A | Mg/l | NA |
| Magnesium | 8.4 | 8.4 | N/A | Mg/l | NA |
| Total Alkalinity | 140 | 140 | N/A | Mg/l | NA |
| PH | 7.7 | 7.7 | N/A | Standard Units | NA |
| Potassium | 3.4 | 3.4 | N/A | Mg/l | NA |

As shown on the tables, with the exception of the **Aluminum* in our Surface Water Source (which does not pose any health problems), our system had no other violation. The City is proud that the drinking water “*meets*” and in some cases “*exceeds*” all Federal and State Requirements. The City has learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels. MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the risk of possible health effects described for regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having a health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons (persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy), persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1(800) 426-4791.

PROGRAMS CURRENTLY IN PROCESS

The City has many programs that help keep our water safe. **Backflow/Cross-Connection Prevention Program** is one of them. This program helps protect our water system against possible backflow from Commercial and Industrial businesses throughout the City. The program manages 650 various sized Backflow Prevention Devices connected to our water system. Annual testing of these devices is required to insure that our water system is properly protected. The City has not had any type of backflow related incidents to date. When Customer Service workers are digging in your water meter box, they are fixing a leak or changing the water meter. The City continually replaces water meters that become old and inaccurate, which helps keep a good clean flow of water to your home. This program helps ensure the quality of water served to Rialto residents.

Top: Backflow Specialist testing one of the many devices in the City. **Below:** Staff replacing a water meter.



To maintain a safe and dependable water supply, the City continues to upgrade the water system to keep up with the continuing demands from year to year. The 164 miles of water mains have not suffered any major repair or replacement in the past 8 years, which assures residents that the City’s Water System is in excellent condition. Capital Improvement Projects planned for the future, include the replacement of the older transmission and distribution lines that run north and south on Riverside Avenue. One of our most recent projects just completed, is the reclaimed water transmission lines. This will bring reclaimed water from the Wastewater Treatment Plant on Santa Ana Avenue and Sycamore Street to the Interstate 10 freeway. At that point, it will be used for irrigating the freeway landscaping. Expansion of this project is proposed in the near future, sending reclaimed water into other nearby cities. Reclaimed Water will assist in the City’s efforts to conserve water.



The New Re-Cycle Water Project - A joint effort between the City of Rialto and private contractors.

Source Water Assessment Program

The California Department of Health Services (DHS) Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management has developed a program to assess the vulnerability of drinking water sources to contamination. This program, which is required by federal and state law, is called the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAP). Completion of drinking water source assessments for California's approximately 16,000 drinking water sources is required by May 2003. The program has two primary elements: The Assessment element consists of defining protection areas around water sources and conducting an inventory of possible contamination activities. The Protection element consists of managing activities around water sources to prevent contamination and planning for contingencies. We must do all we can to help protect the customers we serve.

Public Works is located at 335 W. Rialto Avenue, which provides services from Engineering, Water, Wastewater, Parks, Streets and Building Maintenance Divisions. To contact our office for these services, feel free to call us at (909) 820-2608. Also visit our Web Site at www.ci.rialto.ca.us for additional information about the City of Rialto.



WATER SAVING TIP:

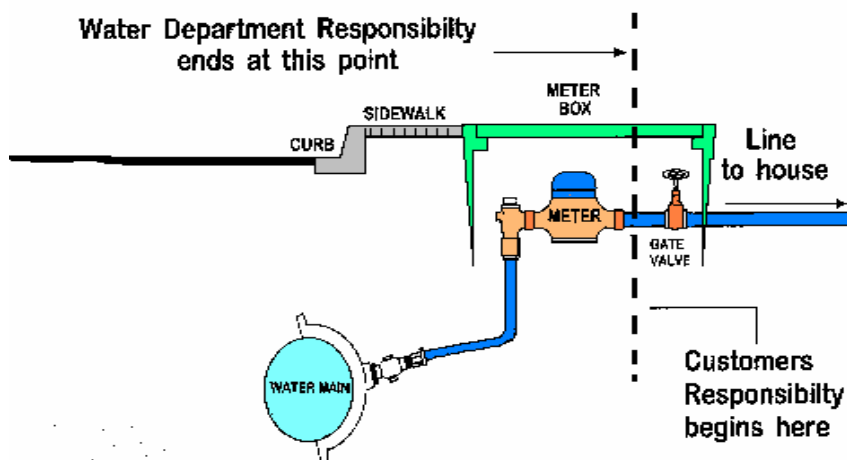
Check the water taps in your home to see if they all have aerators or spray taps. An aerator mixes air with water, which not only cuts down the flow, but reduces splashing. The spray tap is similar, but can also move from side to side like a small showerhead. Be sure you know where your master shut off valve is to your home. If a pipe in the house should burst, it could cause flooding and property damage. If you do not know where the shut off is located, contact the Water Division at 820-2608 for assistance. Water is a precious resource and there is a limited supply in most communities. Please remember to use only the amount actually needed. Encourage others to continue looking for new ways to conserve water in and around your home.

INTERESTING WATER FACTS:

- ◆ 97% of the earth's water is undrinkable salt water in the ocean.
- ◆ It takes 115 gallons of water to grow enough wheat to make a loaf of bread
- ◆ It takes 100,000 gallons of water to manufacture one automobile.
- ◆ We drink very little of our drinking water. Generally speaking, less than 1% of the treated water produced by the water utilities is actually consumed. The rest goes on lawns, in washing machines, and down the toilets and drains.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Field staff answers customer inquiries on a daily basis. The most commonly asked question is **“What am I responsible to repair or replace at my water meter and service line connection in front of my home?”** The illustration to the left shows that the City maintains the water service line from the connection point on the water main in the street, up to the meter connection on the back side of the water meter. It is the customer's responsibility to replace or repair any damage from this point on.



Tip:

Doing plumbing work to your home? Call us when you need a shut down of your water service. Tampering with the meter shut off valve can cause major problems to your water service.

RIALTO CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Grace Vargas, *Mayor*
Kurt Wilson, *Mayor Pro Tempore*
Joe Sampson, *Council Member*
Winnie Hanson, *Council Member*
Deborah Robertson, *Council Member*
City Council meets the 1st & 3rd
Tuesday of each month

RIALTO UTILITIES COMMISSION

Barbara Zrelak, *Chairperson*
June Hayes, *Vice-Chairperson*
Ayo Akingbemi, *Commissioner*
Richard “Kim” Chitwood, *Commissioner*
Nancy Martin, *Commissioner*
Amber Fernandez, *Student Commissioner*
Utilities Commission meets the 2nd Monday
of each month



**CITY OF RIALTO
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF**

Henry T. Garcia, *City Administrator*
Kirby J. Warner, *Assistant City Administrator*
Brad L. Baxter, *Director of Public Works*

**CITY OF RIALTO
WATER DIVISION STAFF**

Peter J. Fox, *Public Works Water Superintendent*
David Ullery, *Public Works Water Operations Supervisor*



**Department of Public Works
Water Division
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